THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Auguſt 15. to Auguſt 22. 1734.

Quicquid agis Domini laudem, fratriſq; ſalutem
Reſpice, de fructu viderit ipſe Deus.

WHEN I take an impartial View of the Pleaſures Human Nature is capable of, and the different Manner in which it is affected by them, they ſeem naturally to divide themſelves into two diſtinct Claſſes, the Moral and the Senſual Pleaſures: The former apply themſelves to our Reflection and Judgment; the latter affect our external Senſes only, and are common to the brute Creation. There needs no Argument to ſhew, that the Senſual bear no Proportion to the Moral Pleaſures, and that the moſt exquiſite Moral Pleaſure ariſes from a Conſciouſneſs of having exerted our moſt benevolent and ardent Efforts for the Benefit of our Fellow-Creatures, which is what we may underſtand by *PUBLICK SPIRIT*, when taken in its moſt extenſive Senſe: But as few Men have an Opportunity of promoting the Happineſs of ſeveral States and Republics, and the good Effects of a private Man's Benevolence are circumſcrib'd ſometimes within the narrow Limits of a Neighbourhood and Perſonal Acquaintance, or at moſt within the State of which he is a Member, *Publick Spirit* is generally underſtood to be, An earneſt Deſire of the Good of the Community to which we belong, ſuperior to all other Engagements.

The Advantages which Society reaps from this excellent Virtue, are many, great, and obvious: To it the moſt illuſtrious States owe their Riſe and Preſervation; 'tis the moſt valuable Part of every great Man's Character, has been the moſt ſtrongly recommended and univerſally applauded by the fine Writers of every Age, and from the Practice of it ariſes a Satisfaction and Pleaſure equal or ſuperior to any other Enjoyment.

The publick-ſpirited Man being of conſequence truly good-natured, has the Satisfaction of reflecting upon the Happineſs of Mankind with the ſame Degree of Pleaſure as if it were his own private Enjoyment; but tho' he ſhould ſee any of them miſerable, he has ſtill this Conſolation, that they are not ſo by his Fault or Deſire. 'Tis from this Conſciouſneſs alone of our Endeavours for the Good of Society, that a firm and unſhaken Solidity of Mind can be expected; 'twas to This the glorious unconquer'd Patriot *Cato* ow'd his Conſtancy, Intrepidity, and Contempt of Death.

The Promotion of Publick Happineſs is the moſt certain Method of acquiring a good Name, or ſecuring a Reputation when acquir'd. You may perhaps have gain'd a Number of Friends by private Benevolence, who will not patiently hear your Character traduced; but they are not always at hand to vindicate you from every foul and ignominious Slander. By a firm Attachment to your Country, and a Courſe of Action evidently tending to its Intereſt, the Goodwill and Eſteem of a Body of People are engaged. There is ſcarce any even the moſt malicious Enemy hardy enough to ſpeak ill of you, when you have ſecur'd ſo many well-wiſhers; for whoever attacks a Reputation ſo well eſtabliſh'd, does but blaſt his own Character, where there are Thouſands ready to give his Ill-nature the Lie.

The Excellency of this Virtue is ſo manifeſt, that the moſt deteſted Villains, abandon'd to all Senſe of Shame or Virtue, engaged in the moſt horrid and abominable Conſpiracies, have been obliged however to cloak their Deſigns even amongſt themſelves, under the ſpecious Pretence of *Publick Spirit*. Nor can an Orator uſe any Argument ſo powerful, when he would vindicate or raiſe the Reputation of an Action, as that it was intended for the publick Benefit and Advantage; and whenever That is clearly made out, all Objections to one's Conduct fall to the Ground.

There is ſcarce in Hiſtory a more ſurprizing Thing than the great Advancement of the *Roman* Republick, from ſo mean an Original Their ſudden and prodigious Riſe, aſtoniſhing as it is, was principally owing to the Maxims of *Publick Spirit* ſo firmly eſtabliſh'd and generally receiv'd amongſt them. The Applauſe which Men were ſure to obtain by the Practice of this Virtue, in every Age produc'd a Race of Heroes, at all times ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes for the Defence and Honour of their Country.

Among the *Greeks*, the *Athenians* and *Spartans* held it as an inconteſtible Maxim, That Citizens of the ſame State ſhould be ſenſible of each others Misfortunes as Members of the ſame Body. 'Twas by this important Rule their Great Men ſquar'd their Lives and Actions; to deviate from it was an Offence of the moſt heinous and aggravated Nature, and while this Spirit was cheriſhed with due Regard, they were a Nurſery of Heroes, and the Terror of the neighbouring Governments.

The free Uſe and Exerciſe of this Virtue in Republicks, is one great Reaſon why ſuch States bring forth more great Men than arbitrary Governments, are advanc'd with more rapidity, and continue more firm and laſting. The *Roman*, *Spartan*, and *Athenian* Commonwealths, tho' differing in ſome Forms, were all of them Popular Governments, and every private Perſon thought himſelf a Sharer in the Diſgrace or Honour of his Country's Adminiſtration. Men of the greateſt Souls and moſt rigid Virtue, bluſh'd not to court their Country for a Favour, tho' they would never, to attain it, have ſubmitted to the baſe unworthy Means ordinarily practiſed in the Courts of abſolute Princes. For this Reaſon ſuch Men of Merit were moſt commonly employ'd in Republicks; by their Management it was that thoſe little States, inconſiderable as they were at firſt, for the meanneſs of their Original, the ſmall Extent of their Territories till enlarg'd by Conqueſt, and the Number of their People, became quickly formidable to their Cotemporaries, and the Admiration of ſucceeding Ages. To this 'tis owing, that while many a People far more numerous or wealthy, are almoſt buried in Oblivion, the Knowledge of their Affairs is and has for a long time been eſteem'd a neceſſary Branch of polite Learning.

'Tis inconſiſtent with true Publick Spirit, to have one's Sentiments either by Prejudice of Education, or the Influence of an Acquaintance, too ſtrictly confin'd to one particular Sect in Religion or Government. An immoderate Zeal in Opinions, which perhaps neither tend to augment our Reverence to God, or Love to Man, hath occaſioned the moſt horrid Rapine and Deſolation. A great Body, that

that ſwells with an ardent univerſal Benevolence, will not endure to be thus circumſcrib'd: She naturally throws off Bigotry in Religion, and the miſtaken ſlaviſh Notions of arbitrary Power in Government; ſhe walks at large, and her Actions are unlimited. Particular Sects may endeavour to cruſh and overwhelm each other, when their Principles claſh and diſagree; but a Man truly publick-ſpirited can wiſh nothing worſe to any, than that they would agree in Opinion, or proceed with leſs Virulence and Malice.

London, May 3. We hear from *Cork* in *Ireland*: That lately one *Michael Garmody* was executed there for Felony; upon which the Journeymen Weavers of that City (who labour under great Difficulties, by reaſon of the Deadneſs of Trade, occaſioned by the pernicious Practice of wearing Cottons,) aſſembled in a Body, and dreſs'd the Criminal, Hangman, and the very Gallows in Cottons, in order to diſcourage the wearing thereof: And at the Place of Execution the Criminal made the following remarkable Speech;

'GIVE Ear, O good People, to the Words of a 'dying Sinner! I confeſs, I have been guilty of 'many Crimes that Neceſſity compelled me to commit, 'which ſtarving Condition I was in, I am well aſſured, 'was occaſioned by the ſcarcity of Money, that has pro-'ceeded from the great Diſcouragement of our Woollen 'Manufactures.

'Therefore, good Chriſtians, conſider, that if you go 'on to ſuppreſs your own Good, by wearing ſuch Cottons 'as I am now cloath'd in, you will bring your Country 'into Miſery, which will conſequently ſwarm with ſuch 'unhappy Malefactors as your preſent Object is; and the 'Blood of every miſerable Felon that will hang, after 'this Warning from the Gallows, will lie at your Doors.

'And if you have any Regard for the Prayers of an 'expiring Mortal, I beg you will not buy of the Hangman 'the Cotton Garments that now adorn the Gallows, be-'cauſe I can't reſt quiet in my Grave if *I ſhould ſee* the ve-'ry Things wore that brought me to Miſery, Thievery 'and this untimely End; all which I pray of the Gentry 'to hinder their Children and Servants for their own Cha-'racter's Sake, tho' they have no Tenderneſs for their 'Country, becauſe none will hereafter wear Cottons, but 'Oyſter Women, Criminals, Whores and common Hang-'men.

From the London Magazine *for the Month of* May, 1734 *we have the following Summary of* Foreign Advices *for that Month*, viz.

From the Camp before Dantzick.

OUR Fire began on *May* 1. from a Battery of 6 large Mortar Pieces and 8 Batteries of Cannon, We have thrown into the City 330 Bomb-Shells, weighing from 3 to 400 each, and doubt not of the Havock they have made, by the diſmal Cries of the poor Inhabitants.

From *Berlin*. That in the Night between the 12th and 13th Inſtant, an Expreſs arrived from M. Brandt, his Pruſſian Majeſty's Miniſter at the Muſcovite Camp before Dantzick, who brings an Account, That on the 9th in the Evening Count Munich cauſed the Fortifications on the Hills called Stolzenburgh and Biſhopſperg, which command the Town, to be ſtormed by a very great Detachment of the Ruſſian Army, hoping to be able to carry thoſe Works Sword in Hand; that the Action laſted from 10 at Night till 3 in the Morning, when the Ruſſians were forced to retire, leaving 3,000 Men dead on the Spot, amongſt whom were a great many Officers of Rank and Diſtinction.

From the *Hague*. That the States had an Account laſt Night from M. de Blyſwick, their Miniſter at Dantzick, of the 10th Inſtant, that the Muſcovites having the Night before attack'd the Works of the riſing Ground before the Town, called the Hagelberg, with 3,000 Men, and Ladders, on a Deſign to ſcale the ſame, were not only beat back, but moſt of them cut in Pieces.

From *Dreſden*. That the Defeat of the Poliſh Army by General Lacy is confirm'd: He laid about a 1000 dead on the Spot, and took a great Number of Horſes deſigned for the Service of the French. ------ And our laſt Letters from Cracow mention another Defeat of 10,000 Poles by General Diemar.

From *Heilbron*, *May* 29. N. S. That Prince Eugene rides out every Day to *reconnoitre*; and when all the Auxiliaries have joined his Army, which will be in a few Days, he will be able to go upon ſome enterprize worthy of himſelf.

From *Paris*. That an Expreſs arriv'd there from Italy, with Advice, that his Catholick Majeſty having declared Don Carlos King of Naples and Sicily, his Highneſs had aſſumed thoſe Titles, and made his publick Entry into the City of Naples with all regal State and Solemnity. Since which a Courier has been diſpatch'd with Orders to the Marquis de Biſſy, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, to compliment that Prince upon his aſſuming the Royal Title, and to acknowledge him as King of Naples and Sicily.

London, June 1. On Sunday laſt between Nine and Ten o'Clock in the Evening, a barbarous Murder was committed, at a little Ale-houſe by a Common, in the Pariſh of Ditchelling near Lewis in Suſſex, by a Fellow well dreſs'd and with a good Horſe, who had lodg'd two Nights at the ſaid Ale-houſe: He went with the Man of the Houſe, whoſe Name was Richard Miles, into the Stable; and while he was doing ſomething to the Fellows Horſe, he came ſlyly behind him, and with a Pocket-Knife cut his Throat almoſt through the Windpipe; then thinking he had done his Buſineſs, he went into the Man's Houſe, and meets the Maid at the Bottom of the Chamber-Stairs, and cut her Throat in two Places from Ear to Ear, and gave her a deep Stab in the Breaſt, notwithſtanding ſhe got out of the Houſe, and ran down a Field; but getting over a Stile, was ſuppos'd to fall into a Ditch, where ſhe was found dead of her Wounds: Then he went up Stairs to the Man's Wife, who was ſick a Bed, and cut her Throat from Ear to Ear, into the very Bone through her Windpipe, who was alſo found dead on the Floor in the Chamber lying in her Gore, a moſt diſmal Object to behold: But the Man who was firſt wounded, notwithſtanding his Loſs of Blood, got to a Neighbour's Houſe, and rais'd the Family, who came in ſo haſtily upon the Murderer, that he took his Horſe and made off, without taking any Thing but the Man's Money, which was about 40 or 50 s. The Man's Wounds were ſew'd up, but his Life is very much doubted of. The Account he gives of the Man is, that he is a Smuggler, and has been at his Houſe ſeveral Times before: But he knows not any Name he hath but James: The Rogue has his own dark Hair, and it was a grey Horſe on which he made his Eſcape. The Maid was ſuppoſed to have been in Bed with her Dame, who was bed-ridden, with whom ſhe uſed to lie, and hearing her Maſter cry out in the Stable, wra pp'd her Gown looſe round her, and ran down Stairs, where ſhe was met and murder'd in the barbarous Manner aforeſaid, being found only in her Shift, and the Gown round her.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, *June* 1.

THE Artillery deſigned for the Siege of Philipsburg, is as numerous and as formidable as ever was ſeen, there being no leſs than an 120 Pieces of heavy Cannon, and 40 Mortars, ſet apart for that Expedition. Hence it is, that Men reckon the Place will not hold out many Days after the Opening of the Trenches, but will be obliged to yield to the Force of our Mortars. Our Troops upon the Rhine are in Motion to inveſt that Place, the Siege of which will commence immediately after the Arrival of the Ammunition and Artillery. By Letters from the Army on that ſide, on the 5th and 16th inſtant, we hear that the Duke de Noailles and the Marquis de Nangis, Lieutenant-Generals, with three Major-Generals and ſix Brigadiers, were detached upon ſome ſecret Expedition, with 12 or 15,000 Men, who were made to carry Proviſions with them for ſix Days: This is conjectured to be to fall upon a Body of Troops of the Empire that are marching to join the Enemy's Army commanded by Prince Eugene of Savoy. Our Officers obſerve, that notwithſtanding all the Care they can take to hinder our Soldiers from Maroding, they could not keep them within Bounds in that reſpect: They have hanged ſeveral by way of Example, and yet there are others that plunder the very Churches, and prophane the Hoſts: So that though they are now forced to deliver up every thing, yet the Havock they have made is great beyond Expreſſion. In our Camp, a good fat Ox is ſold for twelve Livres;

vres; a Calf, a Sheep, or a Porker, for 25 or 30 Sols; and other things in proportion. The Contributions, on the other hand, ſerve to pay our Troops upon the Rhine, and conſequently make us amends for the great Expence of thoſe in Italy, where our Army is not upon ſo good a foot, Policy requiring us to uſe the Inhabitants there upon a very different one.

Remarks upon the foregoing Letter.

After this Confeſſion of the Diſorders committed by the French Troops upon the Banks of the Rhine, where all goes to Rack, and there is nothing but Sacking, Burning and Plundering, Theft and Sacrilege; with what a Grace can they upbraid the Ruſſians for the Executions Count Munich has lately put them upon in the Werders of Dantzick? Where there is not to be found one Stone upon another; neither Man or Beaſt; nor Gold or Silver; but all is gone to Ruin, burnt, plundred, ſacked, maſſacred, robbed, violated! Behold the Manner of making War in this our Day, to the Scandal of the Chriſtian Name, and the Laws of Humanity. The French upon the Rhine, and the Muſcovites upon the Viſtula, have no Room to reproach one another upon this ſcore; for the People in the Neighbourhood of Dantzick are not a jot more miſerable, than thoſe of the Biſhopricks of Worms, Spires and Treves, the Marquiſate of Baden, and the Dutchy of Wirtemberg. Glorious Monuments for Poſterity!

Extract of a Letter from Dantzick, *April* 28.

ON the 25th Inſtant, at Four o'Clock in the Morning, the Enemy began to cannonade the Town with greater Vigour than before, and fired at leaſt 400 Bullets into it, one of which fell upon King Staniſlaus's Palace. The Damage done to the Houſes is not very conſiderable; but ſeveral Perſons have been killed, and others wounded in the Streets. The Enemy's Fire, brisk as it was, did not hinder the People from celebrating the Feſtival of Eaſter, the Churches having been fuller than ordinary that Day. Yeſterday about Four in the Afternoon, our Magiſtrates received an Expreſs from the Ruſſian Camp with the following Letter:

IT is by Order of his Excellency the Count de Munich, Field Marſhal General, and Commander in Chief of the Empreſs of Ruſſia's Army, that I give Notice to the Venerable Magiſtrates of Dantzick, by theſe Preſents, That as the Town, by its partial Conduct incurs more and more the Indignation and juſt Wrath of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and far from having Recourſe to the Generoſity and natural Clemency of her Imperial Majeſty, chuſes rather to expoſe it ſelf to utter Ruin; it has been reſolved to begin forthwith to bombard the ſaid Town, and not to ceaſe that Bombardment till it ſurrenders at Diſcretion, or is carried by Aſſault, in order to be ſubjected to King Auguſtus III its lawful Sovereign; but as it would not be juſt, that the Innocent ſhould ſuffer with the Guilty, or that thoſe who take no Party ſhould be confounded with the Diſaffected and the Obſtinate, the Magiſtrates are warned upon the Receipt hereof, to communicate the approaching Bombardment to all the Merchants and Subjects of Foreign Nations, that they may retire with their Families and Effects, either by Water to Elbing, or by Land to the General Quarters here at Obre, to thoſe at St. Albert, or thoſe at Pruſt, in order to go whither they ſhall think fit, upon Condition that they carry nothing with them, but their own Effects, upon pain of forfeiting the Whole. They are allowed the the 27th, 28th. and 29th of April for that Purpoſe. I add, by his Excellency's Order, that as on the one Hand, the Town it ſelf ſet Fire to the Suburbs, tho' the Ruſſian Army has hitherto ſpared them, and on the other Hand, it ſeems to place her great Confidence in the Expectation of a Squadron with Succours from France, the ſaid Town muſt expect, that as ſoon as that Squadron appears in the Road, in order to attempt a Landing, we will raze to the Ground, and conſume to Aſhes, not only the Suburbs of the Town, following herein its own Example, but alſo all the Habitations, Buildings, and Edifices that we can find within its Territory, in order to deprive the Enemies of her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia, who come to relieve the Town, of the Conveniency of Quarters which they might there meet with, and oblige them to encamp in the open Air, as well as the Ruſſian Troops. And the Town may conduct it ſelf accordingly. Done in the Head Quarters at *Obre*, *April* 27. 1734.

Sign'd,

J. G. KIESLING,

Lieutenant and Auditor General.

This Letter at firſt ſtruck a general Conſternation; but it abated prodigiouſly in about two Hours time, upon the arrival of a Ship from the Sound, with Advice that ſome French Fregates appeared the 22d in the Road of Copenhagen, and that the reſt of the Squadron were hourly expected there, in order to come to our Relief. This has ſo revived the Courage of the Inhabitants, that they are reſolved to ſtand the Bombardment with which the Ruſſians threaten them. Immediately after the arrival of that Ship, a Brigantine was ſent to meet the French Squadron, and to learn where and when the Troops are to be landed, that we may favour them, and at the ſame time make a Sally with 8000 Men of our Garriſon.

Algiers, *March* 10. It does not appear that we have any Thoughts here of renewing the Attack of Oran: At leaſt, no Preparations are made for that purpoſe. Our Government is not of itſelf able to execute ſuch an Enterprize with Succeſs, and will therefore wait the Anſwer of the Ottoman Porte to their Demand of Succours and Support. We rejoice at the Conſequences of the War which the Spaniards have newly entered into againſt the Emperor. On the 2d of January, one of our Corſairs returned into Port from his Cruize: He reported, that upon the 17th of November laſt he attacked a Dutch Merchant Ship, taking her for a Hamburger; that having made her ſtrike, he found by her Paſſport that ſhe was a Hollander; and thereupon he let her go, after he had reſtored whatever his Men had plundered her of: He added that the Cauſe of his Miſtake, was that the Dutchman hoiſted no Colours, taking the Corſair for a Sallee Rover: There were two Men killed, and ſeveral wounded on both Sides, in the Fight. Alſo on Sunday laſt came in the Corſair Hachi Muſa, with a Daniſh Prize which he took in the River of Lisbon: This Ship was named the Joneyring Jacob, and came from Bergen: She was loaded with Stockfiſh, Planks, Iron, &c. and had 22 Men on board, beſides a Portugueze Pilot and five Men of the ſame Nation, who went on board the Corſair, taking him for a Chriſtian, in order to pilot him up the River. The Maſter of the Daniſh Ship, named Peter Michells, after he had ſtruck, was barbarouſly murdered, with one of his Men, by a Turk, who upon his Arrival here was committed to Priſon by Command of the Dey, in order to receive the Puniſhment due to his Crime.

Hague, *May* 11. Certainly the Dantzickers muſt have ſome hidden Reſerve, ſomething in Proſpect more ſubſtantial than French Succours or Northern Negotiations, or elſe they are mad. The Muſcovites have received their heavy Artillery, and begun their Bombardment: The Dantzickers ſtill rejected all Propoſals, and reſolve to ſtand that Bombardment. The Fate of that Town will now be decided in a very ſhort Time.

Paris, *May* 12. The Duke of Berwick has forced the Lines of Etlingen near Philipsburg, with very little Loſs.

Not ſo in Italy. Here the Imperialiſts had paſſed the Po at Revero near Mirandola; but the Marſhal de Villars made them repaſs the River, *after a bloody Battle.* Theſe are the King's own Words.

Boſton, *Aug.* 1. By Letters from *Jamaica* dated the firſt of *June* laſt we have Advice, That a Party being ſent out againſt the Rebellious Negroes, conſiſting of 200 Men; they came to a fair Engagement, which they never did before, it laſted 6 Hours, they killed 30 or 40 of the Negroes and the reſt fled, they have likewiſe taken one of their Towns and moſt part of their Arms and Ammunition, the Negroes killed 8 White Men: For their good Behaviour in this Affair, the Aſſembly has made them a Preſent of 500l. to the Captain, to the Lieut. 200l. and they are preparing to go out again.

Newport, *Aug.* 2. We are informed by Mr. *Joſiah Willard* of Gilford, that an Accident fell out at Killingsworth in Connecticut, on Sunday the 7th of July laſt, by a Clap of Thunder and Lightning, which ſtruck on the North-End of the Houſe of Mr. Nathanael Fernum, and ſhiver'd it from top to bottom, melted the heads of the Nails in the Door, ſtruck Mr. Fernum and his only Son, about 7 years old; Mr. Fernum recovered in a ſhort time only his Feet being bliſtered with the Lightning, the Boy died in about 16 hours after, he was ſenſible to the laſt, his Breaſt, Face and Hands were burnt to a dreadful degree, enough to affect the Heart of any Perſon to behold ſuch an awful Spectacle.

Modena,

Modena, May 22. The Imperial Army being reinforced with a Body of 15 Thouſand Men, is now near 50 Thouſand ſtrong: They are furniſhed with an Artillery of 60 Pieces of Cannon, and are actually marching for the Dutchy of Parma.

P. S. Juſt now we hear that a Detachment of thoſe Troops have actually entred the ſaid Dutchy, and that thereupon M. de Cadrin has laid the Country of Parma under Water.

Camp before Dantzick, June 1. The French who were beat off the 27th paſt, have entrenched themſelves near Weechſelmunde in expectation of freſh Succours from France; and the French Squadron is returned into the Road of Dantzick. The Polanders are getting together on all ſides, to make a Diverſion. 'Tis ſaid the Palatines of Kiow and Lublin are advanced as far as Thorn at the Head of 30,000 Men; whereupon Count Munich has ſent out a Detachment of ſome Thouſands to meet them.

Copenhagen, June 5. A Ship from the Road of Dantzick brings Advice, that the Count de Plelo, Ambaſſador of France at this Court, was kill'd at the Attack of the Ruſſian Retrenchment.

Cologn, June 8. We hear the Prince de Lixin, and the Marquis de Scilly have been killed before Philipsburg.

London, June 8. The ſeveral Officers who are abſent from their reſpective Regiments at Gibraltar, are ordered to repair thither with all convenient ſpeed.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, *Aug.* 19. *Entred in.*

Sloop Tyger, John Thomas from Bermuda, Sloop Royal Ranger, Richard Fowler from Coracoa, Brigt. Catherine, Thomas Vatar, from Barbadoes, Sloop Francis, Roſewel from No-Carolina, Sloop Jacob, Abraham Kip from Newfoundland.

Entred out Ship Frances for Perth-Amboy, Sloop William and Mary for Boſton, Sloop Mary for Nevis, Sloop Heſter for St. Thomas, Brigt. Rebecca, Sloop Tyger for Jamaica, Brigt. Joanah for London.

Cleared Sloop Sarah, Sloop James and Henry to Surranam, Brigt. Conſtant Betty to Barcelona.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia. *Entred in.*

Ship Tryal, Robert Browne, from Ireland.
Scooner Kingfiſher, John Far, from Virginia.
Ship Tryal, Samuel Flower, from Lisbon.
Ship Ranger, William Heaſelton, from Jamaica.
Brigt William, Robert Hall, from Barbadoes.
----- Thiſtle, Thomas Glentworth, from Antigua.
Sloop Neptune, Edw Lightwood, from So. Carolina.

Entred out. Brigt. Warren, W. Fielding, for Barbadoes.
Sloop Sarah and Anne, David Whitney, for Monſerrat.
Scooner Sarah, Adam Watt, for Maryland.
Brigt. Worceſter, George Stewart, for Lisbon.
----- Beaver, Benjamin Chriſtian, for Boſton.

Cleared. Sloop Eliza. & Anne, Turner Gibbs, to Jamaica.
Brigt. Catherine, Jacob Philips, to Briſtol.
------- Hampſhire, Richard Budden, to Lisbon.
Scooner Sarah, Adam Watt, to Maryland.

Advertiſements.

For *Virginia* or *Maryland*,

THE *Snow* Helen *of* Liverpool, Samuel Wallace *Maſter*, *lying near* Cheſnut-Street *Wharff*, *will Sail with all Expedition*: *Freighters or Paſſengers may agree with the ſaid Maſter*; *either aboard or at the* London Coffee-Houſe.

Note, The ſaid Veſſel intends for *Virginia* or *Maryland* to get Fraight Home; but if any Gentlemen here have a mind to fraight her from hence to any other Place, the aforeſaid Capt. is ready to agree with them.

For LONDON,

THE *Ship* Elizabeth *and* Dorothy, John Reeve *Maſter*, *will ſail in a Month's time at fartheſt*; *for Freight or Paſſage, agree with* Mathias Aſpdin, *or the ſaid Maſter on board the ſaid Ship, now lying at* Samuel Powel's *Wharff*. Philadel. *Aug.* 22. 1734.

LOST *on* Saturday *laſt, an old faſhion'd large Watch with a Leather Strap, and nothing but the Key hanging to it. The Name* Fletcher, London, *upon the Dial-Plate. Whoever brings it to Capt.* William Wallace's *in* Philadelphia, *ſhall have* Twenty Shillings *Reward, and no Queſtions asked.*

WHEREAS Robert Wade *late of the County of* Cheſter *within this Province, deceaſed; by his laſt Will and Teſtament, did deviſe unto* Robert Wade *his Nephew, and* Lydia *his Wife, all that his Plantation ſcituate in* Cheſter *aforeſaid, called* Eſſex-Houſe, *containing Three Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land, yielding and paying thereout, Yearly and every Year ſucceſſively for ever, towards the Maintenance of the Free-School of this City, the Sum of* Five Pounds; *and whereas not any Part of the ſaid Annuity, from the deceaſe of the ſaid Teſtator hitherto hath been paid, and ſome Overtures have lately been made towards the Sale of the Premiſes ſo charged, or ſome Part thereof; Now theſe are to caution all Perſons whomſoever, how they make purchaſe of the Plantation aforeſaid, or any Part thereof, without having Regard to the ſaid Incumbrance, for that the Overſeers of the ſaid School do intend to inſiſt on the Payment of the Arrearages of the ſaid Annuity behind and unpaid, and alſo on the annual Sum wherewithall the ſaid Plantation is charged in manner aforeſaid, of which this by their Order is to give publick Notice.*

Dated at Philadel. *the 20th of the 6th Month*, 1734.

ON Friday *the 30th of this inſtant* Auguſt, *at* 11 *o'Clock in the Forenoon, will be Sold by publick Vendue, at the Store on Mr.* Turners *Wharff, Seven Pipes of Madeira Wine, One in a Lot, by*

Philadel. Aug. 23. 1723. Pat. Baird, *Vendue-Maſter.*

THERE *being lately diſcovered a counterfeited Twenty Shilling Bill, of the likeneſs of the Bills of Credit of the Province of* Pennſylvania *of the ſame Denomination, Dated the Tenth Day of* April, 1734. *All Perſons are deſired to be careful leſt they be impoſed upon by the ſaid falſe Bills. They are to be known only by the Difference in the Signers Names, the Paper of the falſe Bills is thinner, and the Ink with which they are printed, is paler than in the true Bills.*

Aug. 5. 1734. A. HAMILTON.

Philadel. ff. ALL *Perſons within the Province of* Pennſylvania, *who have clear Eſtates in Fee-Simple, in any Lands within the ſame, may be ſupplied with Money upon a Security of their Lands, according to the Directions of the Acts of Aſſembly of ſaid Province, there being the Sum of* 8000 *l. now in the General Loan-Office to be let out, beſides a greater Sum of Out ſtanding Debts which will be ſpeedily called in.*

By the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office,

Aug. 7. 1734. A. HAMILTON.

VERY *good Currans and Raiſins to be ſold reaſonable by Retale, at* Iſaac Williams's *Shop in* Front-Street, *next Door to* Joſeph Turner's *new Houſe. As alſo, a good Sortment of long and ſhort Pipes.*

WHereas *Mr.* John White *the ſurviving Executor of the Eſtate of* John Roberts *deceaſed, being bound on a Voyage to* England, *and being deſirous the Debts and Legacies of the ſaid* Roberts *ſhould be diſcharged as far as in him lies*

Theſe are therefore once more to give publick Notice to the ſaid John Roberts's *Debtors, to make ſpeedy Payment to* Benjamin Morgan *or* Thomas Edwards *of* Philadelphia, *or to* Humphry Jones *at* North Wales, (*whom the ſaid* John White *hath deputed to receive the ſame*) *otherwiſe to expect a Proceſs of Law.*

For LONDON directly,

THE Ship *Conſtantine, Edward Wright*, Commander, will ſail punctually by the Tenth of *October* next. Freighters or Paſſengers may agree with Mr. *Lawrence* or the ſaid Captain.

Note, *There is very good Accomodation for Paſſengers.*

READY MONEY *for old* RAGS *may be had of the Printer hereof.*

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by B. FRANKLIN, at the New-Printing-Office near the Market. *Price* 10 *s.* a Year.

Where Advertiſements are taken in, and BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably, in the beſt Manner.